NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLONACY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE - BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CABIN. ROWERY THEATRE-BOY DETECTIVE BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. NIBLO'S GARDEN-LEAU. STANDARD THEATRE-PEARL OF SAVOY. GERMANIA THEATRE-EIN BUTZWARDEL PHEATRE COMIQUE-DOYLE BROTHERS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-CHIMPANZEES. BROADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. PARK THEATRE-OUR ALDRESS.
NATIONAL THEATRE-RIP VAN WINGLE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-STRUCK OIL GILMORE'S GARDEN GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. TONY PASTOR'S - VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MIMSTRELS-WOMAN'S RIGHTS

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains and possibly a thunces form in the afternoon. orrow it will be warm and cloudy, with, probable, light rains.

THE NOTES of the May anniversaries are beginning to be heard in the churches.

THE PILOIS of New York have lost a good friend in George W. Blunt, who died yesterday.

THE STRIKE of the cotton of eratives in England is extending, and there does not seem to be much probability of an immediate settlement.

MINISTER FOSTER confirms the despatches printed some days ago in regard to his recognition of the Diaz government. Diaz was of course delighted.

To-Morrow Will be Easter Sunday, and the great event it commemorates will be fitly recalled by the churches. The musical programmes, elsewhere printed, are unusually fine.

DURING THE PAST three months the Western States led all the others in the number of commercial failures. In amount the Middle States carried off the palm, while the Eastern and Southern were almost the same in number and

Two Man Dog eases have occurred in this city during the last two days. In the vicinity of Stuyvesant Park a rabid Spitz bit three children and it is almost a miracle that the number of the brute's victims is not a dozen or a score. We have a dog law, but it does not seem to be the

THE SUGGESTION from Washington that we should pay back to Japan what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, in the hope of inducing her to influence Corea to make a commercial treaty with us, is pretty low in a moral point of view. If we have no just claim to the money it ought to be paid back, treaty or no treaty.

A TERRIBLE STORY of suffering at sea is printed on another page. The crew of the bark Olustee while on a voyage from Sumatra to this port, laden with green coffee, were prostrated by sickness, caused, it is supposed, by the cargo, leaving only the captain for several days at a time to work the vessel. The ship was lit erally a floating hospital, and the hardships endured by those on board during her long three months' voyage have rarely been paralleled.

HEAD WINDS and Custom House red tape detain the Arrican colonists in the bay of Charleston, but it is expected that they will be able to begin their voyage this afternoon. Thursday night a somewhat ludierous occurrence took place on board. When those who had been selected to go went below for the night they found nearly every bunk occupied. Upon investigation it turned out that a large number had smuggled themselves on board in the hope that once at sea it would be impossible to send them back. With much difficulty they were put ashore yesterday.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, who have been inrestigating the causes of the foul odors that Boat through different sections of the city, have made a report, which shows by indisputable facts and startling figures the neglect of the authorities who are charged with the sanitary care of the city. It is asserted that the city death rate is twenty-five per cent larger than it ought to be-in other words that the lives of between seven and eight thousand persons are annually sacrificed by the ignorance, stupidity or culpa ble neglect of the authorities. Why are the plague spots which scatter death through the community, and which are pointed out in the report, permitted to exist ?

THE WEATHER.-The centre of lowest pres sure continues in Minnesota, where the barome ter has risen slightly and the winds have modgrated. Rain, however, has continued to attend the disturbance, and extends from Tennessee to the upper lake region. Light rains have also fallen on the Atlantic coast northward from New York, and general rains eastward from the Pacific coast toward the Rocky Mountains. The highest barometer is now on the South Atlantic coast, where the pressure is slowly decreas ing. It is also falling somewhat over Canada. The prevailing winds are southeasterly and southerly except over the eastern section of the lower lakes and in the West, where they are respectively northerly and westerly. The temperatures have risen all over the country, presaging the development of local storms ac companied by thunder and lightning. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains and possibly a thunder storm in the afternoon. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with, probably, light rains.

The Course of 1880.

The Senate committee on the next census has been appointed, and we suppose a like committee will presently be named in the House. It is very desirable on many accounts that the two committees shall work together in preparing a scheme for the next census, and we hope that the houses will agree to a joint committee. We urge this because previous experience shows that two plans, separately prepared, are likely to clash and to cause the total failure of both or any bill proposed. This would not prevent the taking of the census, because the law of 1850 provides that unless a new act is passed it shall be taken under that. But there are several good reasons why that act should be carefully amended and improved.

There is no doubt, for instance, that the clause of that act which directs the United States marshals to superintend the census in their districts ought to be changed. Not only are the marshals not necessarily the most capable men for this work, but to leave it to them imposes on many of them great labors and responsibilities, while others, whose districts are small or sparsely populated, have little work to do. Southern Florida, for instance, is a judicial and would be a census district with less than six thousand people, while Northern New York, with two and a half millions, is another. Delaware is a district, and so are Massachusetts and Indiana. If superintendence is valuable the marshals cannot be equally efficient in both classes of districts. A bill for taking the ninth census, which passed the House but failed in the Senate, directed the appointment of one District Superintendent for each Congressional district. General Walker, Superintendent of the last census, is understood to think this plan preferable to using the marshals, but he prefers still another-that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to appoint one or more persons in each State, not to exceed one hundred and fifty in the aggregate, and to arrange the districts according to the plan which shall seem most advantageous on a survey of the whole ground. This would allow of a single superintendent for a great city like New York, and would enable the separation of cities from rural dis-

It is also a question whether the census should be taken on a fixed day, as it is in Great Britain and some other countries, or during a longer period, by house to house visitation of enumerators, as has been the practice in this country. On the whole, we think the plan which has hitherto been used here is the best for this country; but the time within which the enumeration shall be completed might be more narrowly limited. One hundred days seems to us too long a time to allow. It is probable that in densely populated districts the work can be done in a much shorter time, and ought to be so done for the sake of accuracy, while among sparse populations a longer time may be safely allowed.

The law of 1850 contains six schedules or heads of inquiry. Of these, one, the slave schedule, is of course no longer needed. Population, mortality and agriculture might, General Walker thinks, be generally intrusted to the regular enumerators, though in large cities, where accurate official tables of mortality are kept, the mortality schedule may be taken from the enumerators. But the industrial and social schedules should, he thinks, be intrusted to specialists, who should make complete returns for the several branches intrusted to them. This sugg stien is so evidently proper and necessary that we do not suppose it needs to be urged upon the committees. The census is worthless unless it is accurate; its value in these departments depends upon its fulness and the intelligence with which the facts are collected. To accomplish this the census office ought to have discretion given it to use special agencies for the collection of manufacturing statistics. The special force needed for this purpose will not be large, but its members must be selected with care and with reference to the work. One capable man can collect the manufacturing statisties of a city like Worcester or Indianapolis better than all the enumerators employed. There should also be special experts to report on the mining industries of the country, which hitherto have been inaccurately

reported in the census. But we trust the whole body of interrogatories in the existing schedule will be closely scrutinized and revised. The inquiry about "private libraries," for instance, might well be struck out. The interrogatories prescribed under the head of "crime and pauperism" ought to be increased and made more precise. General Walker thinks the questions relating to "real and personal property" are merely vexatious and should be omitted, and that in the agricultural schedule only the great crops should be included, while new questions might be usefully added.

With proper deference to the judgment of so accomplished an expert as General Walker we venture to suggest that the questions relating to real and personal property ought not to be omitted in the census of 1880; or, if omitted in general, they should be retained, and perhaps extended, with reference to the colored population, Time enough has elapsed since emancipation for its effects, or at least its tendencies, to be pretty well developed, and the most minute and careful statistics ought to be gathered respecting the moral, social, intellectual, physical and pecuniary condition

of that part of our population. Since the close of the war this country has been conducting one of the greatest and most interesting social experiments in all history. Complete knowledge of its operation, so far as such knowledge can be supplied by copious statistics, is of singular importance, both as a basis for legislation and as a means of gratifying an intelligent philosophical curiosity. The condition of the negroes in 1880 will have greater value as a social study than their condition at the time of any previous or subsequent census. Among the various things it is desirable to know respecting the freedmen is the amount and the form of the property they have acquired, this being on the whole the best test of their social progress. If we can learn how many of them

possess and the value of their real estate, we shall have an index, not only of their condition, but of the liberality or illiberality with which they are treated by the white possessors of the soil. We therefore object to dropping the questions respecting real and personal property unless the colored population of the country is excepted.

There is a great variety of things relating to the condition of the freedmen about which philanthropists and students of social science, as well as statesmen, desire to be informed. It has been plausibly argued that the colored population will dwindle, or at least that the rate of its increase must be retarded, as a consequence of emancipation. The statistics of the human race at large show a large preponderance of deaths in infancy and childhood, the most striking exception being found in the slave population of the South. While slavery existed a young negro had twice or thrice the value of a young colt, and its owner paid great attention to the sanitary conditions requisite for its preservation. It has been predicted that, owing to the negligence and unskilfulness of negro parents, the mortality of infancy and childhood will be fearfully increased and that the negro population will decline. This speculation can be tested only by authentic statistics. There is another theory that in a state of freedom the negroes are emigrating from what used to be called the border States toward the Gulf, and this too will be tested by the census. The educational statistics of the next census also will be of great interest in respect to the colored population. We desire to press upon Congress the great importance of so framing the census bill as to insure a complete record of the social results of emancipation.

If the Senate and House would agree to submit this matter to a joint committee, giving that power to call in the advice of a few experts, we might hope for a thoroughly good plan and for a set of census tables worthy of the country and satisfactory in all respects, both as to fulness and accu-

The Quickened Conscience. In another column will be found the energetic protest of an impulsive woman against the views recently presented in the HERALD on the true nature of the "quickened conscience." Our censor, in her warm-hearted and outspoken way, comes forward professedly as the champion of womanhood and distress, a function which we cannot permit her to appropriate, because it is our own; and we would freely submit to a jury of ladies fair or knights errant whether our view of Mrs. Tilton's confession does not involve a defence more honorable to that poor woman than the one she would substitute. Our view of this case, as hitherto made plain in these columns, is that this woman is a wretched victim, whose misery-so far as the public parade of improper conduct is a miseryis due to the fact that a quarrel between two men has been fought out over her shoulders; that she has been racked and tortured in all terrible ways simply because a certain man did not possess what are commonly called gentlemanly instincts, and consequently cared more to strike at the man he hated than to shield and save the woman -was, in fact, willing to sacrifice her utterly as to her own sensations and her good name if thereby he could hurt one he wished to hurt and assert his own ekened conscience" as one of the peculiar psychological phases of this tragic story we did not depart from the solid ground of fact. as is shown by the testimony of Dr. Hammond, who has presented evidence to demonstrate that the "quickened conscience" is one of the commonplaces of the medical history of extreme emotional sensibility. This was our theory of its nature, and, agreeable to champions or disagreeable, it is true. The latest chapter of the great scandal is, in fact, the record of the results of a recent emotional conflict. This conflict was between Mrs. Tilton and her husband. One writer credits the husband with great "magnetic" influence over the wife, and in a sort of magnetic storm that power prevailed. Some weeks since apparently the wife declared that she would never be reconciled until the husband made a public declaration retracting his charges against her. But the position of the husband at that time evidently was that she should be reconciled, and that, instead of such a declaration, she should make one justifying him in regard to those charges. Each was equally resolute to be justified before the world at the expense of the other's pride. self-respect and good name, so deeply did they love one another, and each equally determined on a public declaration-for people live on such things in Brooklyn. With the battle thus ranged it was a question of the strength of the forces on either side. Elizabeth was the leeblest and yielded. It seems also that she was poor and that the masculine combatant had on his side, in addition to his

angusta domi. Confession of a Murderer.

"magnetic" power, all the facts of the res

Steenburgh, the negro hanged yesterday, was a bloodthirsty wretch enough in all probability; but we doubt if he was more than half as bad as he has painted himself in his confession, an abstract of which we give. In this story he tells how he murdered nearly everybody he ever met. He sees a man with five dollars, wants money himself, kills the man and gets it. He dislikes some person, watches him for a few hours, steals in where he is sleeping and kills him. And in that style he reports himself as having gone on from the time of his boyhood. We doubt the accuracy of this chronicle. Not that we have any better opinion of the murderer than he would wish; but because we have a rather better opinion of the administration of justice. Bad as our police machinery everywhere notoriously is, we do not believe it so entirely slipshod that a man can go on for twenty years murdering in this loose and reckless manner and never be

are land owners, the number of acres they to believe that the civil authorities have gathered up Steenburgh's victims in silence for years, but that in the army also men were constantly murdered with impunity and without any inquiry that might discover the murderer. This is a view of army life rather difficult to accept.

> Mr. Simon Sterne's Invective Against the New York Railroads.

An important meeting was held in Steinway Hall last evening in pursuance of an invitation from the heaviest merchants and shippers of the city, when an able address was made by Mr. Sterne on the bad treatment which New York receives from the railroads of our own State. This great business community is thoroughly awakened to the discriminations made against it by the railroads, and is justly indignant at the diversion of its business to other Atlantic cities by the cost of transportation to the West. Without indorsing all the statements of Mr. Sterne we may safely say that they demand attention and inquiry, and unless they can be refuted by the officers of the inculpated roads the Legislature ought to interpose with vigor and protect the interests of the State. We assume that the facts are substantially as Mr. Sterne represents them until errors are pointed out and proved; and although his address is pitched in a tone of invective the feeling he manifests is justifiable unless the facts he parades can be truthfully contradicted. It is monstrous, if it be true, that goods

are shipped from Liverpool to Chicago and St. Louis through Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at lower rates than are charged from New York to the Western cities. It is monstrous, if it be true, that New York merchants, having orders to fill for Chicago, can make a saving by sending them to Boston by sea and shipping them West by rail from that port. These are among the astonishing statements made by Mr. Sterne, and in the presence of the heads of our great business houses he would hardly venture to make assertions which their experience does not enable them to indorse. If these monstrons statements are true the inequality must be rectified or New York will lose its pre-eminence as the great importing mart of the country. Our merchants are justified in making an indignant remonstrance against such a state of things if it really

Mr. Sterne attributes it in part to an overvaluation of the capital of the New York roads by watering their stock and other similar devices. If they insist on making dividends on twice the actual cost of the onds, freight charges will of course be high. But there is no justice in exacting dividends on watered stocks. Mr. Sterne introduces a pertinent illustration by supposing a nountain to be suddenly elevated across Western New York, causing an expense of fifty millions in tunnelling through it. In have to be paid ultimately by the shippers in higher charges for transportation. Though hard it would be just. But when fifty millions are added to the capital of the railroads by the inexpensive process of watering their stocks the burden is equally great, but its justice is not apparent. Another ground of complaint against the New York roads is their failure to lower their rates in correspondence with the amount of their business. A large traffic can be profitably conducted at much lower rates per ton than a small traffic, but the vanity. In regarding the development of the | New York roads do not give our shippers attention to the report of Mr. Sterne's address printed elsewhere in this paper, and suggest to the roads that they are bound to meet his accusations. If they are false let them be refuted; if they are exaggerated let their extravagance be demonstrated; if false inferences are drawn let them be exposed; but if Mr. Sterne's allegations cannot be successfully controverted it is high time for the Legislature to interpose and remedy so monstrous an injustice.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Defence. We regret that Mr. Vanderbilt's letter. which we print to-day, was not deferred until after the meeting last night in Steinway Hall, since we are curious to see what reply can be made to the specific allegations made in Mr. Simon Sterne's speech. But Mr. Vanderbilt may write another letter, and it seems incumbent on him to do so unless he is willing that the statements put forth last evening shall be accepted by this community as true. He claims that arrangements made by the two New York roads within the last year "placed the New York shippers upon an equal footing and gave to them the same advantages as were enjoyed by the merchants of any rival city." This claim is inconsistent with the allegations made last evening in Steinway Hall. If it be true that goods are shipped from Liverpool to Chicago at lower rates than from New York to Chicago; if it be true that New York merchants can ship merchandise to Chicago by way of Boston cheaper than over Mr. Vanderbilt's road. then it is not true that the New York shipper is upon an equal footing with the merchants of any rival city. This discrepancy, this absolute contradiction, between the statement of Mr. Vanderbilt and the statements of Mr. Sterne, ought to be cleared up. Our shipping merchants will await with great interest Mr. Vanderbilt's review and refutation of the accusations set forth with so much indignant emphasis by the mouthpiece of the assembled merchants. Mr. Vanderbilt may have a perfectly good defence, and now is the time for him to present it.

The Paris Exposition. Our Paris despatch indicates the progress that has been made in the preparation of the great Exposition for public view when it recounts that arrangements are already made for the programme of the ceremonial of the opening day. The list of the names of the princely visitors who are to be present augurs well for the general interest that Europe is likely to take in the great occasion. English, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian princes make a goodly array, done in camp while the murderer was a fact is clear that they are to be on hand in a soldier, and thus we are not merely requested representative character, which gives their lainty, faint,"

visits as much value in every sense except that of public curiosity. The mutual intention of Germans and Frenchmen that no pictures relating to the war of 1870 shall be exhibited is a good sign of returning toler-

Furewell to Lent.

The forty days of fasting, prayer and good works come to an end to-day, and it is in order to congratulate the faithful members of the Catholic and Episcopal churches who have been mortifying their sinful passions and appetites through all these weary weeks. After to-day they will be released from the strict discipline to which the Church has been holding them and will be at liberty to abandon the severe piscatory regimen of Kennebec and Scotch salmon, Delaware shad, Long Island trout, bluefish and Blue Points upon which they have been so long punishing themselves by way of atonement for their transgressions. In addition they will be released from the constant meditation and prayer which the Church enjoins, and which, of course, every one of her dutiful children performs. The theatre, the opera, all the allurements of society which have been so many forbidden fruits for the last two months will be freed from the ban of the Church, and it will not be a violation of the divine canons to give a reasonable share of attention to the affairs of this very wicked world. Lent is a season of severe restraint. and if carried out in strict accordance with the commands of the Church it is, no doubt, productive of a great deal of good. The great events it commemorates are the most important in the history of the world, not only in a religious, but in a mere secular point of view.

A New Source of Wealth.

Soon after the close of the late civil war the attention of certain planters in the South, especially in Louisiana, was directed to a new fibre known as ramie, which it was alleged would, in its production to the acre, be more profitable than cotton, and in its use as a textile supply the place of jute, hemp, flax and other similar materials. Experiments were made and still continue in various portions of the South, and the results generally are described as favorable. Thus far, however, it appears that our inventors have not been successful in making machinery whereby the various productions of the fibre-as for instance in the construction of paper, coarse cloth, carpets and bagging-can be economically utilized. The concurrent testimony is to the effect that ramie is a hardy, easily grown plant and under certain conditions easily manipulated; that its most important uses are in the germ and are only awaiting the developments of experience, art and science to be made available among the larger industrial resources of the United States. If it be true that from twenty-eight that case the cost of the tunnelling would to thirty millions of dollars are annually expended by us for foreign fibres, and that we have within our grasp an equivalent of these materials, surely the country that produced the cotton gin will not be long in finding a way to add value to a new product and make for it a market.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Tonatleff smiles when told that he lies. Mr. Thorndike Rice has sailed for Eugland. Plenty of snow remains in the Yosemite Valley. General James Shields is to lecture in New England.

M. Leon Chotteau, of Paris, is at the Everett House Lord Lyons does not look unlike Hannibal Hamlin. The war cost Russia 850,000,000 roubles (\$671,500,000). Mr. Goodloe, our Minister to Belgium, takes five

senator Theodore F. Raadolph, of New Jersey, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A certain natty member of the House of Commons is called "mignonette."

Mr. Gregoire de Willamov, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House

It is not likely that there will be any internation boat race during the holding of the Exposition.

Danbury News:—"A Bridgeport child swallowed several coins recently. Fortunately they were not

The British military authorities have determined to condemn all gray and white horses, because they are

too conspicuous.

Forbes, the English war correspondent, expects that there will be a conflict, and he has offered his services

s a reconnoiterer.

Lady Derby, whose husband resigned, is the step-

other of Lady Salisbury, whose husband succeeded The ladies fixed up the affair.

The indies fixed up the affair.

London Fun:—"Young Precious—'I shall never marry, ma, dear." Mamma—"Marry, dear? what do you mesn?" Young Precious—'You know, I couldn't stand your being a mother-in-law."

One gets tired of reading in the Washington papers that Mr. Hayes had interviews yesterday with Senators Conover, Cameron (Wis.), Burnside, Conover, Dawes, Conover, Burnside, Conover, Cameron (Wis.), Dawes, Conover, Burnside, Gordon, Conover, Gordon,

Conover, ad infinitum.

The San Francisco Alta, which was a wise newspaper during the first days of the old Vigilance Committee, has again shown its wisdom by bravely fighting the Communists at a time when it has been dangerous to do so. The result has been that the Communists have

begun to lose even audacity.

London Truth:— '-Princess Mary of Teck is so patriotically warlike that she is called the 'Queen of the Jingoes.' The other day the Premier was dining with Her Royal Highness. 'You have,' she said, 'the Queen with you, l'arliament and the country; what more do

you want?' Lord Beaconsdold glanced at his plate and solemnly replied, 'Potatoes, ma'am.' It appears that most of the men appointed to appointment in their ill health. The Minister to France-well, it was not the proper place to send him to, there being something if not whiskey there; and consumptive Comicy to the Sandwich Islands, and poor Lee. Still, the lunatic and incoriate asylums

and the surgical hospitals of Ohio are cleaned out. anyway.

A New Jersey paper sharply criticises the picture of the milk maid in Scribner's for January, because the well, that's all right. Maybe it was a left-handed cow .- Hankeye. Go to! Scribner know that whichever side he put her on some fellow would swear that she ought to be on the udder side. — Philadelphia Post.
You fellows seem to be enjoying a pleasant teat a

tent - Camden Post. The first year after Mr. Forster's Education bill was passed for electing instead of appointing the School Roard for London immense and successful efforts were made for choosing competent members. After three or four years the personal qualifications of members the Board, the successful majority being elected to perform certain party acts connected with education,

On Fourteenth street Wednesday evening a man six test high and two and a half feet across the shoulders, with a long, gray beard and a green silk umbrella that could hardly bear his 200 pounds, was walking with a buxom blonde of torty; and he said to her in the shadows:-"Does on title lovey uvery her itty dolly boy, on uvs his itty dirly, dirly?" Said she, "Es, I

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

How the Great Show Will Be Opened.

SALVO OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS.

Reception by the Marshal President.

AVOIDING UNFLEASANT MEMORIES

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Paris, April 19, 1878. The arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May were settled at a Cabinet council on Wednesday night. Shortly before two o'clock on May Day, M. Teisserene de Bort, Minister of Commerce, will receive in the grand vestibule of the Trocadero the foreign princes present on the occasion namely:-The Prince of Wales, Don François d'Assise, father of the King of Spain; the Duc d'Aosta, prother of the King of Italy and ex-King (as Amadeo I) of Spain; Prince Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark; the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and the

Duke de Leuchtenberg (Russia).

THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS. After conducting them to the Prince's saloon ha will receive the ambassadors, foreign commissioners, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Chambers, Ministers, deputations, Senators and Depu-

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. At two o'clock Marshal MacMahon will arrive in the State carriage, escorted by his military household, troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysée. FORMING THE PROCESSION.

He will first repair to the Prince's saloon and a procession will then be formed, which will march from the grand areade to the platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds.

SPEECH OF WELCOME. Here M. Teisserene de Bort will welcome the Marshal in a short speech, and the Marshal will then declare the Exhibition opened,

AS THEY THUNDERED, DECEMBER, 1870. One hundred and one rounds from the guns at the invalides, on Mont Vaiérien, and on an island in the Siene, will follow the announcement. At the same time two military bands will strike up, all the fountains will play and soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs will hoist the flags of all nations on the roots of the two palaces and the annexes.

OVER THE SEINE.

The Marshal will then reascend to the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming achind him, and, after completing the round of the building, will cross over the river to the Champ de Mars. The troops will be drawn up on or near the bridge

AT THE TERRACE. The terrace of the Champ de Mars Palace will be occupied by Senators, Deputies, the Council of State, magistrates, academicians, the military staff and the French Commissioners.

Entering by the central door, the procession will go through the grand vestibule, decorated with the crown jewels, Sevres porcelain, Gobelin tapestries and the Prince of Wales' Indian collection TUROUGH THE BUILDING.

Commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and will next inspect the Military School, where all the Exhibition workmen will be stationed, and will, lastly, traverse the machinery TROOPS EVERYWHERE.

Arriving at the gates the Marshal will take leave of the princes and other distinguished personages and return to the Elysée by a different route, but as before between a line of troops. Mme. MacMahon and the wives of the Ambassa-

dors and Ministers will be assigned stations be-hind the Trocadero platform. The Exhibition will be open to the public immediately on the close of the ceremony. A GRAND RECEPTION.

Marshal MacMahon will hold a grand reception at the Elysée on the opening day, and also give a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Aosta. SEVERE ON DETAILLE AND DE NEUVILLE.

The Journal des Débats states that in view of the decision of the German Emperor to exclude from picture recalling the war of 1870 the French government has resolved to exclude French pictures commemorating that war.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Buffalo Bill will introduce a new border play,

"Beaver Vance," at the Bowery Theatre next week.

The performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre ends this week. Ou Monday Mr. J. W. Smith, the manager, starts on a tour through the country. The original Topsey and the Jubilee Singers will be a part of the combination.

At Helier's this afternoon and evening, Necromancy and "Blue Beard;" at Wallack's, "Diplomacy;" at the

Union Square, "The Celebrated Case;" at the Broadway and Booth's, "The Exiles;" at the Fifth Avenue, "Uncle Tom;" at the National, "Rip Van Winkle;" a Niblos', "Leah;" at the Standard, Maggio Mitchell; at the Theatre Comique, Harrigan and Hart's drama of streis, Ethiopian fun by Birch and Backus.

The following is the programme of Aimée's Sunday

night concert, her last appearance in America for several months: -Overture, "Les Drajons de Villars," Maillart, the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Al-meras; chansonette, Mr. Legros; aria from "La Belle Poule," Herve, Mile. Gueymard; aria from "Le Voyage on Chice," Bazin, Mr. Mollard; waltz from "Let Cent Vierges," Lecocq, Mile. Marie Atmée; couplets from "Le Voyage en Chine," Bazin, Mr. Jouard; chansonette, "Lettre d'une Cousine a Sou Cousin," Le cocq, Mile. Duparc; due from "Les Dragons de Vilture, "Martha," Flotow, orchestra, under the direc-tion of Mr. Almeras; valse chantante, "Mile. Isaye Aimée and the chorus of the Aimée Opera Troupe; auo from "La Fille du Regiment," Donizetti, Mila Isaye Martal and Mr. Jouard; chansonette, "No me Chatoulliez pas," Lindheim, Mile. Pupare: serenade. Gounod, Mr. Mollard; n, "La Paloma" (by request), Tradier; b, "Pretty as a Picture" (by request) Bishop, Mile. Marie Aimée; grand march, the orches tra, under the direction of Mr. Ch. Almeras.

MAIL DESPATCHES.

On and after Monday next the through mails for the West and Southwest, heretolore closing at the New York Post Office at half-past four P. M. for despatch by the six P. M. trains of the Pennsylvania and New

THE GARBAGE WAR.

Some of the scows laden with garbage, near the Morris Canal Basin, in Jersey City, still remain thera There was considerable excitement in the vicinity yes terday. A man named Kennedy threatened Mr. Mitchell, the contractor, with personal violence if he did not remove the scows, and Mitchell defied him. Other parties interfered also, but no assault was committed.

OFFICIALLY INVESTIGATED.

Another session of the special committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yester-day for the purpose of investigating the official con-duct of James Naughton, Superintendent of County Buildings. Mr. Naughton testified that he did not take the oath of effice after his appointment; he had node official inspections of armories, Court House, the jail and the Pentientary, was a master mechanic, and had studied areniteature. The committee adjourned until Monday next.